3

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Significance of 'Traditional' Crimea Meetings Reviewed BB 1
CPSU Central Committee Decision [PRAVDA 24 Aug] BB 1
Value of Meetings [Maslennikov] BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Crimea Talks, Directive 59, Bolivia [Orekhov, 24 Aug] CC 1
OAU, USSR, U.S. Delegates Speak at Geneva Apartheid Talks CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Democrats' Only Hope': Persuade Electorate of Lesser Evil [Shishkin in ZA RUBEZHOM No 35] A 1
IZVESTIYA Criticizes U.S. Anti-Panamanian 'Conspiracy' [Tuchnin, 20 Aug] A 3
Maltsev Suggests NORAD 'Errors' Deliberate [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Aug] A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Chon Tu-hwan Assumption of Power in S. Korea Discussed C 1
'Latter-Day Dictator' C 1
'No Change in Dictatorship' C 1
Kosygin Congratulates New Japanese Prime Minister C 1

SOUTH ASIA

BAKHTAR Cited on Support for Afghan Army D 1
Bazilyevich Reports on Army Successes D 1
L'HUMANITE Reporter Cited on Current Situation D 1
Steps Outlined 'To Improve' Economic Efficiency, Management D 2
Afghan Party, Trade Union Officials Attend Seminar D 2
Articles Highlight Restoration of Afghan Independence D 2
Soviet-Afghan Relations [Mustafabeyli in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 19 Aug] D 2
Socioeconomic Transformations [Zhinev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Aug] D 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Soviet Foreign Ministry Reacts to Polish Strikes [AFP] F 1
Western Media Exploit Poland's 'Temporary Difficulties' F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

DER SPIEGEL Account of Raid Into Afghanistan Cited [Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 24 Aug] G 1
Ponomarev Views Lord Carrington Trip to Saudi Arabia G 2
IZVESTIYA Notes Trade Ties With Turkey [Akhmedzyanov 22 Aug] G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Qotbzadeh Anti-Soviet 'Pronouncements' in Interview Assailed H 1
USSR Desires Industrial Cooperation With Iran H 2
Lebedeva: 'Favorable Aspects' H 3
Goncharov Warns Against Reestablishment of Iranian Monarchy H 4
Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Meeting Held in Moscow H 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Departs for Alma-Ata Celebrations R 1
Kunayev Book on Kazakhstan Published [IZVESTIYA 22 Aug] R 1
Ringleader of Bribetakers Sentenced to Death [ZARYA VOSTOKA 13 Aug] R 1
Baku Paper Calls for Increased Crime Prevention [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 12 Aug] R 2
Tashkent Muslim Conference Preparatory Committee Meets R 2
Trial of Soviet Dissident Yakunin To Take Place [Wade in London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 25 Aug] R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Accelerated Development of Machine Building Sector Stressed [IZVESTIYA 20 Aug] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 25, 26 August T 1
25 August T 1
26 August T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1208 Artificial Satellite Launched 26 Aug U 1
Salyut-Soyuz Tests Improved Control of Orbital Stations U 1

SIGNIFICANCE OF 'TRADITIONAL' CRIMEA MEETINGS REVIEWED

CPSU Central Committee Decision

LD231635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU, having examined the results of the meetings held in the Crimea in July-August 1980 between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the one hand, and on the other Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Todor Zhivkov, first secretary BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia, assesses highly the significance of these meetings for the deepening of interaction between socialist states in all sectors, and fully approves the work carried out by Comrade Brezhnev.

Together with the Soviet-Vietnamese top-level talks held in the beginning of July in Moscow, the Crimean meetings of 1980 became a new major stage in the cause of strengthening the socialist community. During the Crimean meetings the state and the development prospects of bilateral relations between the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries were discussed thoroughly. In the years to come it is planned to implement considerable steps toward the further expansion of equal, mutually beneficial economic cooperation between socialist states. Particular attention in this will be directed at the efficiency of national economic ties and the enhancement of the role of specialization and cooperation in production on the basis of agreed long-term programs. These ties will stimulate the development of the national economies, will promote the advance in popular prosperity and the solution of tasks of socialist and communist construction.

The improvement and deepening of international socialist division of labor, the consistent implementation of a course of socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA and the multiplication of links between each other represent a true route leading to new heights in the socioeconomic development of socialist states.

The Crimean meetings of 1980, like the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the participant states in the Warsaw Treaty, which was held earlier in the Polish capital, impressively confirm that the countries of socialism in their foreign policy place above everything else the interests of preserving and strengthening peace and of affirming the rights of all peoples to free and independent development.

Advancing the relaxation of tension further, breathing new life into it, assuring a real turnabout from the arms race to disarmament, achieving just political settlement to existing conflict situations--such are the principal tasks to the solution at which the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community is directed.

The international situation continues to remain complex. The reasons for this are the actions of the United States of America and other NATO countries, which have set for themselves the intention of upsetting the approximate parity in military forces which has developed and of securing supremacy over the socialist community. A negative influence on international relations is exerted by the partnership between the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists, who are steering toward further inflaming international tension in the name of accomplishing their great power chauvinist schemes.

The socialist countries advocate a continuation and deepening of the political dialogue between states which belong to different social systems.

They are in favor of the dialogue having a concrete businesslike character and embracing the cardinal problems of contemporary international life. There are no problems in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world which the socialist countries would not be prepared to settle behind the conference table. That is also the socialist countries' approach to disarmament, the key problem of our day. To put an end to the arms race is possible. It is well-known that the Soviet Union made major initiatives in proposing that talks should be started without delay on medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, in organic connection with the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. The USSR has put forward specific proposals at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which take into account the positions of the Western parties to the talks. A positive response from the West to the new Soviet initiatives and its readiness for military detente would clear the way for a real limitation of the arms race, and would provide a spur for the drawing up and implementation of more far-reaching measures in this direction.

In the Crimea, the constructive approach of the countries of the socialist community to the forthcoming Madrid meeting was clearly confirmed. In Madrid, the chief efforts should be concentrated on agreement on practical steps to realize the provisions of all sections of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. Of especially important significance would be the attainment of agreement on the holding of an all-European conference on military dentente and disarmament.

The socialist community purposefully comes out for the affirmation of the independence and national sovereignty of all peoples. The fraternal countries extend solidarity to the Afghan April revolution, whose gains those who organize the counterrevolutionary intervention and attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of that independent, nonaligned state would like to nullify. A political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan--and the way to this was outlined in the well-known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--would unquestionably have a positive effect on the situation in this zone and would promote an improvement of the world political climate. Obstacles to this are being created by the United States and also China, which, in using above all Pakistan for these ends, artificially inflame the tension around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

During the Crimea meetings, concern was expressed over the complication of the situation in Southeast Asia. The efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability answer the interests of all the states of the region. These efforts cannot but meet with energetic support from the fraternal socialist states.

The 1980 Crimea meetings will undoubtedly raise the level of coordination of the foreign policy of the socialist states. Concrete aims were specified at them, toward the attainment of which the coordinated efforts of the friendly countries will be directed. The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on the relevant departments and institutions to adopt for fulfillment the practical tasks defined during the meetings in the Crimea between Comrade Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states.

Value of Meetings

LD261328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug (TASS)--TASS observer Ilya Maslennikov writes: One of the most important forms of the constant strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation, unity and interaction between fraternal countries has been the traditional Crimean meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the leaders of the parties and states of socialism. Passing in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding and of complete unanimity of views, these friendly top-level meetings have been a new phase in the strengthening of the socialist community.

The CPSU Central Committee has highly evaluated the significance of the Crimean meetings for deepening the interaction of the socialist states and has fully approved the work done by Leonid Brezhnev during the meetings with party and state leaders from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, Laos and Mongolia. Also the important significance of the Soviet-Vietnamese top-level talks held in Moscow in early June was likewise stressed.

With every year that passes the links between the socialist states in politics, economics, ideology and other spheres grow stronger and deeper. During the Crimean meetings and talks new impetus was given to the development of equal economic cooperation between the fraternal states. What is at issue is the successful completion of the assignments of the current 5-year plan, the taking of substantial steps toward developing ties in the year to come, and the transformation of the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive productive and scientific-technical cooperation.

The road to this lies in consistently implementing the long-term programs of specialization and cooperation in leading sectors of material production, which were signed between the Soviet Union and all European countries of the socialist community, and in the implementation of the target programs for cooperation between the CEMA member-countries, projected to the year 1990, which are the concrete embodiment of the strategy of the fraternal parties toward deepening national economic links.

It was confirmed during the Crimean meetings, as it was at the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, that the countries of socialism in their foreign policies place higher than anything else the interests of preserving peace, strengthening detente, achieving a real breakthrough from the arms race to disarmament and a just political settlement to existing conflict situations.

The solution to these principal tasks of international politics is hampered however by the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The United States and other NATO countries are attempting to upset the approximate parity in military forces and to achieve supremacy over the socialist community. The U.S. Government is deliberately delaying the start of talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons and American forward-based missile systems.

The limitation and discontinuation of the arms race and the achievement of specific measures in the disarmament sector are key problems of our day. In this situation the major Soviet initiatives, and primarily the proposal to immediately start negotiating on medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe, at the same time as and organically combined with the question of American forward-based nuclear systems, acquire fundamental significance. Of enormous importance is the realization of the initiative of the socialist countries to convene an all-Europe conference on military detente and disarmament. The political decision to convene it could be taken at the forthcoming Madrid meeting of participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The Crimean meetings confirmed the solidarity of the countries of socialism with the April Afghan revolution and expressed full support to the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The leaders of the parties and states of the socialist communities indicated at their Crimean talks specific ways of guaranteeing peace, defending and continuing detente and resolving the burning issues of the contemporary age.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CRIMEA TALKS, DIRECTIVE 59, BOLIVIA

LD261301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 4

["International Review", by Boris Orekhev]

[Text] The summer of 1980 is fading into history--a summer full of weather irregularities and of political events which have again shown people the high value of peace and detente and the need to do everything to preserve and consolidate them. The storm cloud of the threat of war, which not without reason is called the "storm cloud of danger," has not dispersed. That is why the main thing now is to find ways of reducing that threat now and in the future. This task cannot be resolved without preserving and deepening detente, without developing multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems, without real shifts in the sphere of limiting the arms race.

With Confident Tread

A consistent and principled approach, a constructive attitude and good will, boldness in putting forward initiatives and realism in talks, readiness to reckon with others' legitimate rights and interests--these are the characteristics of the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, characteristics which they display in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. The socialist community countries operate in close collaboration with each other in the foreign policy front. Their ties are lasting and unbreakable, and coordination of actions in the international arena ensure that their foreign policy is very effective.

A major new stage in the matter of consolidating the socialist community was the meetings held in July-August in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of fraternal parties and states. They provide weighty confirmation that the socialist countries place foremeost in their foreign policy the interests of preserving and consolidating peace and the establishment of all peoples' rights to free and independent development.

As was the case during the meetings with other leaders of the fraternal parties and states which took place earlier, unity of views on a number of most important international problems was demonstrated at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium. Our two peoples' friendship has a rich and brilliant history. Soviet-Mongolian relations are constantly developing and being enriched with new forms. This is cooperation in the sphere of policy, the economy, culture and science. Its core is the firm ties between the CPSU and the MPRP.

Soviet-Mongolian relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, help the Mongolian people to resolve major socioeconomic tasks and increase their prosperity.

During the meeting, particular attention was devoted to Asian problems. It was noted that a characteristic feature of Asian political life is in the strengthening of the peoples' will for peace and peaceful cooperation, social progress and the defense of national sovereignty. At the same time dangerous activity is observed on the continent among forces hostile to the cause of the Asian peoples' freedom. An example of this is foreign reaction's encroachments on the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan, whose people marked their national holiday--restoration of independence day--on 19 August.

In a greetings telegram sent to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, on this occasion, the Soviet leaders noted the extensive potential for developing and strengthening revolutionary solidarity and the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

The Afghan people are waging a struggle to implement radical socioeconomic transformations. The agrarian reform law, which put an end to feudal relations in agriculture in the country, is being successfully implemented. The equality of all ethnic groups living in Afghanistan has been proclaimed. The republic's government is making active efforts to improve the people's material well-being.

The progressive changes in Afghanistan are clearly not to the liking of imperialist forces, headed by the United States and the Chinese hegemonists. The underclared war against the people's system in Afghanistan continues. Gangs of mercenaries are sent into the country from across the border. Bandits kill peaceful inhabitants, set fire to crops, blow up bridges and attack hospitals and schools. The Afghan people are giving a fitting rebuff to the bandits' sallies, firmly upholding their country's sovereignty and their right to democratic development, their right to freedom. They are marching with confident tread toward the goal outlined, and no intrigues by international reaction can deflect them from the path which was opened up in April 1978.

Playing With Fire

In a speech delivered in Newport, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown officially announced the U.S. adoption of a new nuclear strategy, whose essence was set out earlier in the well-known Presidential Directive No 59. This directive has evoked tumultuous responses in the United States. The reaction to it was no less acute in West European countries, especially those for which the Pentagon's plans have prepared the role of nuclear hostages and where it is planned to deploy American medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

In the opinion of the American communists' newspaper the DAILY WORLD, the new White House nuclear strategy again confirms that Washington has no intention of renouncing the militarist policy which envisages being the first to inflict a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. In effect this strategy constitutes the next step in preparations for nuclear war.

Most objective foreign policy observers reach a similar conclusion, noting that besides the so-called Presidential Directive No 59, the White House has adopted a number of other documents in recent days with the same militarist thrust. Presidential Directive No 58, for instance, provides for measures to protect the U.S. civilian and military leadership in the event of nuclear war, while Directive No 53 speaks of improving communications facilities--again, in case of war. In a word, there are plenty of symptoms of the militarist fever which is gripping Washington.

The dangerous nature of Washington's playing with fire is obvious, although some people in the West are inclined to think that the elaboration and publication of the White Houses's new nuclear doctrine were specially timed by Z. Brzezinski to coincide with the election campaign, and in particular the Democratic Party Convention, in order to strengthen J. Carter's positions by demonstrating his "firmness" in this way. But the convention has passed, and the doctrine remains....

"Why does President Carter keep on as his national security adviser a person with the reputation of a madman, who is not trusted abroad and who arouses contradictory feelings in America itself?"--that question is posed by A. Lewis in the New York TIMES.

The White House's new nuclear strategy gives food for serious thought for a whole series of reasons. It is obvious that Z. Brzezinski, H. Brown and its other authors were guided by the desire to achieve the notorious U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. Remembering recent years, it is easy to become convinced that the United States has tried to do everything, during the Soviet-American talks process, to avoid the inclusion of its forward-based nuclear facilities in the orbit of these talks. And the new nuclear strategy is aimed precisely at stepping up the arms race, including in the sphere of medium-range nuclear facilities. This is a clear attempt to create difficulties and obstacles in the path of constructive talks with the Soviet Union on questions of nuclear arms limitation.

The aforementioned Directive No 59 is contrary to the principles of equality and identical security of the sides. Yet it was on the basis of this principle that the first and second strategic arms limitation treaties were elaborated in their time, as well as all other Soviet-American agreements and treaties on military and other issues.

It is not hard to perceive the direct connection between the adoption of Washington's new nuclear strategy and the position adopted by the White House with respect to Soviet proposals on starting talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe and American forward-based nuclear facilities. Washington is not only avoiding answering these proposals, it is trying to distract attention from them and dampen the public interest so actively manifested in various countries.

"The point is," American public figure Prof G. Parsons explains, "that these constructive initiatives, which envisage starting talks without waiting for the ratification of the SALT II treaty and also envisage the commencement of the operation of a possible agreement after the SALT II treaty comes into force, do not suit U.S. aggressive circles and strike a blow against American plans for the further militarization of the European Continent."

The series of presidential directives which have appeared recently, as well as other foreign policy steps by the U.S administration, lead to the thought that President Carter and his advisers have decided to select as their basic method of conducting international affairs that of exerting direct pressure on the USSR, including nuclear blackmail.

What can one say about this? We will use the words of one of the most experienced American experts in the disarmament sphere, P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. From the pages of the New York TIMES he warns America that attempts to achieve U.S. military superiority over the USSR "are simply an illusion" and that by adopting the new nuclear doctrine Washington is "only increasing the mortal danger hanging over the United States itself."

P. Warnke goes on to say that as history testifies, the Soviet Union has never allowed terms to be dictated to it and will not allow the United States to achieve any nuclear superiority. And he is right there.

The Soviet Union resolutely refuses Washington's invitation to a new round in the arms race. It counterposes to the attempts to step up this race and revive the "cold war" a firm course on peaceful coexistence, detente, limitation of the arms race and disarmament--a course which has won the hearts and minds of millions of people. The dangerous playing with fire must be stopped.

The People Will Not Be Subdued

Simon Bolivar, who dedicated his life to the liberation of the Latin American peoples would scarcely have anticipated the events currently taking place in the country that bears his name, Bolivia.

The Bolivian putschists, who barred the way to the country's democratic development and carried out a military coup a little over a month ago, continue to conduct a campaign of terror, persecution and torture against progressive political and public figures and trade union personnel.

In recent days facts have come to light indicating that the people in power in La Paz have very close links with the international network of drug peddlers. Bolivia, the Washington POST writes, is being turned into a "nightmare state where the criminal world sits in the government." Confirming this, a UPI correspondent reports from Bolivia that drug peddlers from the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz, who supported the 17 July coup, are a major source of financial aid for General Garcia Meza's military junta, while the junta's minister of the interior, Luis Arce Gomez, who is in charge of the police, has long had close links with major drug peddlers.

Bolivia is going through a difficult period. The junta's terror is aggravated by the unemployment raging in the country. According to the Ministry of Labor, 37 percent of the able-bodied population is out of work.

Having carried out the military coup, Garcia Meza was quick to state that it was brought about by the need to "put an end to communist subversive activity." No one believed this. Bolivia's partners in the Andean group condemned the coup and stopped giving economic assistance to La Paz which became economically and politically isolated. The progressive public in many countries of the world protested resolutely against the military junta's seizure of power in Bolivia.

The Bolivian people are reluctant to bow to the junta. An "underground government of national unity" has been set up in the country. According to this government's vice-president, Paz Zamora, internal and foreign reaction hope, by means of the coup, to transform Bolivia into an "ideologically secure" territory for the dictatorial regimes of South America. In its first decree, the government notes the need to step up the Bolivian people's struggle for freedom and democracy.

Blood is being shed in another Latin American country, El Salvador, where the ruling regime is in stepping up reprisals against democratic forces. At the behest of the revolutionary democratic front, a nationwide strike was held in El Salvador the other day as a mark of protest against U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs and against the mass violence against the population which is advocating democratic transformations.

The ruling clique, whose every step is guided by Washington, reacted to the strike with a new wave of terror and reprisals. Punitive forces, led by American advisers, are subjecting peasant settlement to mortar fire. Indiscriminate searches and arrests are taking place in cities. Mass dismissals of workers who participated in the strike have begun at many enterprises. Nevertheless, the course of events in El Salvador demonstrates that neither through brutal reprisals nor through the military aid which the ruling junta gets from the United States will reaction be able to stifle the Salvadoran People's desire for freedom and true independence.

OAU, USSR, U.S. DELEGATES SPEAK AT GENEVA APARTHEID TALKS

LD221138 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 22 Aug TASS--General debates at the session of the subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights are going on here. In the focus of attention are questions of the struggle for observing human rights, against discrimination of the native population and against apartheid as the worst form of racial discrimination.

The representative of the Organization of African Unity told the session about the need to work out international measures which could facilitate more effective struggle against racial discrimination. The OAU representative urged all the U.N. members to adopt collective, extensive, and effective sanctions against the South African regime. He urged countries on behalf of the Organization of African Unity to discontinue any relations with the South African regime, withdraw their capital investments from the RSA's economy and impose an oil embargo against that country. The OAU delegate described aid to the SWAPO forces in Namibia as an effective means of struggle against the policy of apartheid.

The Soviet delegate stressed in his speech that racism and racial discrimination are the most disgraceful phenomena in the late 20th century. He said that underlying these phenomena is the transfer of exploitation of man by man into the sphere of interracial relations. The policy of racism and racial discrimination was engendered by colonialism and continues to exist in our time in new forms and manifestations. The Soviet delegate told the session about the experience of creating a Soviet multinational state in which equality of all nations and nationalities is guaranteed.

The U.S. delegate avoided specifying Washington's attitudes vis-a-vis the South African regime. He demagogically stated that the right of free voting should be given to the South African people after which everything in that country will change for the best. Touching on the rights of the blacks in the United States he had to admit that equality has not yet been attained in the country. Racial discrimination is manifested in the position of the black and white population.

The U.S. delegate said that they had a very bad summer, meaning large-scale racial disturbances in Miami. He found it hard to conceal that disgraceful fact which is well known to the world public.

'DEMOCRATS' ONLY HOPE': PERSUADE ELECTORATE OF LESSER EVIL

LD261003 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 35 Signed to Press 21 Aug 80 p 11

[Dispatch written specially for ZA RUBEZHOM by Gennadiy Shishkin, chief editor of the TASS international news desk: "Program for Stepping Up the Arms Race: On the Results of the U.S. Democratic Party Convention"]

[Excerpt] The Democratic coalition, which in recent years has played the decisive role in the country's life, controlling the White House, Congress, and the majority of state governorships and legislatures, is coming apart at the seams. Only 39 percent of Americans now regard themselves as Democrats, where as before the 1976 elections 50 percent of voters stated that they subscribed to those views.

Under these conditions Carter himself and his entourage have made the maximum efforts, first, to ensure his nomination for another term. This was opposed both by many senators and by influential party leaders, to say nothing of rank-and-file Democrats, whose opinion carries little weight in the American party machines. And second, the Democratic bosses, using the carrot and the stick, tried to patch up the gaping rifts in the party ranks.

Right from the first day of the convention it was obvious that the task of really uniting and rallying the Democratic Party was practically unrealizable. As the well-known historian Arthur Schlesinger aptly remarked in this connection, "a Democratic President seeking reelection on the basis of Republican principles can hardly expect to revive the Democratic coalition."

Analysis of the Democratic election platform, approved by the convention, bears out the justice of that conclusion. The Democratic platform, like the previously adopted Republican Platform, is openly militarist and is aimed at spurring on the arms race and restricting spending on social needs.

The Danger of Playing With Fire To Gain Political Capital

You can get an idea of how far the Democratic bosses have departed from their declared pinciples simply by comparing what they said 4 years ago with what they have in fact done and what they are forcing on the American people right now. In their 1976 election platform the Democrats said: "Defense policy and expenditure for the upkeep of the armed forces must be in line with the actual needs of the security of the American people. We are aware that the security of our nation depends primarily on the internal strength of American society--economic, social and political."

The Democrats accused the Republican administration which was in power at the time of "allocating billions of dollars for useless and wasteful military programs by increasing military expenditure." In the program they approved recently in Madison Square Garden the Democrats boast that under them, "since 1976, there has been an annual increase in military expenditure in real terms." The Democratic leadership ignored the concern expressed by a number of delegates in connection with the exacerbation of international tension. Criticism of the escalation of the nuclear arms race was also ineffective.

When a group of delegates proposed that the development and deployment of the MX ICBM be abandoned this was opposed by Carter, who published a special statement and instructed Defense Secretary H. Brown to address the convention personally and prevent this amendment from being incorporated in the program.

At the same time, Carter and his assistants are now clearly trying to gain political capital from the growing concern among Americans at the Republican program's extreme reactionary and militarist principles.

Carter's final speech at the convention is indicative in this respect. If you take his words at face value you find that it is not his administration, which is in power, but the Republicans, in opposition, who are "running the risk of international confrontation and an unbridled, excessive and futile nuclear arms race." Criticizing the Republican program, he made many apparently sober points about the danger that "any further chances of ensuring a mutual and balanced reduction of nuclear arms will be destroyed" and that "there can be no winners in this kind of arms race, in fact, all people in the world may be on the losing side."

All these "reasonable" warnings were sheer hypocrisy on the lips of the present White House incumbent. Indeed, it was he who postponed indefinitely the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty which the Soviet side and three American administrations had spent many years elaborating. Moreover, on the eve of the convention the American press published the details of Presidential Directive 59 expounding the "new nuclear strategy." According to this plan, the American military machine has the task of actually ensuring a potential for delivering a preemptive strike against military targets in the Soviet Union. Discarding all talks of "nuclear restraint," Directive 59 orientates the Pentagon toward the possibility of waging a "limited nuclear war" and virtually talks of the need to wage one.

This irresponsible and extremely perilous playing with fire can only lead to a further increase in international tension, spur on the arms race and intensify the threat of war. It indicates that the present administration is still thinking in terms of the past when the United States, relying on its temporary nuclear superiority, was hatching plans to liquidate socialism. Some American politicians are inclined to view Directive 59 as an attempt by Carter to "outreagan Reagan" in seeking the support of extreme rightwing circles and the military-industrial complex.

But whatever motives are used to conceal the adventurist concepts and actions of the present administration it is becoming increasingly clear to many ordinary and even eminent Democrats how dangerous and futile the party leadership's present path is. Washington's new nuclear doctrine was savagely criticized by prominent Democrat P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: "To say that the Soviet Union will have no alternative but to concede American military supremacy when we have acquired a sufficient quantity of new arms to wishful thinking." Warnke convincingly demonstrated that the Carter administration's quest for "illusory military superiority" can only result in an "endless arms race which will make inflation even worse, suck the blood out of our socioeconomic programs and, in the end, merely undermine our security." True security can be ensured, he said, only by "continuing attempts to conclude significant nuclear and conventional arms control agreements."

The Democratic platform approved at the convention indicates that the Democratic leadership and the Washington administration are a long way from embarking on the path all sober-minded Americans are asking them to follow. This document could be ignored, of course, since it is well known that the day after the election all that remains of American bourgeois parties' programs is a hollow echo. But it is not the words we are concerned with. The U.S. ruling elite is demonstrating by its actions that it intends to initiate a new arms race spiral.

Since the current administration is effectively acting from the same positions as the Republicans it has been unable to end the split in the party and rally its various elements around a program which differs little from the Republican program. Therefore, the Democrats' only hope of victory in November is to persuade the electorate to choose the lesser of two evils. As well-known commentator James Reston aptly noted in this connection, agitating for Carter's reelection, the Democra ic bosses are telling the electorate: "Why jump out of the frying pan into the fire?"

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. ANTI-PANAMANIAN 'CONSPIRACY'

LD221505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Panama Defends Its Sovereignty"]

[Text] With President J. Carter's complete approval, the American Congress has adopted a decision to regard the Panama Canal as "U.S. territorial waters." The Congressional "hawks" on Capitol Hill have once again encroached on the Panamanian people's legitimate right to exercise full sovereignty over all their country's territory.

Let us recall the pomp that surrounded the signing by the U.S. administration of new treaties on the Panama Canal last October. This act, which is regarded by the Panamanian people as just the first step along the path to the achievement of full national independence, was presented by the U.S. press as a tremendous concession and some kind of "boon."

But long before that ceremony a plan was maturing deep within the U.S. Congress on how to undermine--and if possible, negate--the agreements achieved. And very soon the American congressmen's anti-Panamamian conspiracy began to come to light. Early this year they adopted a law permitting the U.S. President to establish military control of the canal if its security is, so to speak, "threatened." At the same time resources allocated for the activity of the joint Panamanian-American commission for the administration of the canal were restricted.

Resorting to every possible trick, Washington postponed for a long time the start of work by that commission, which is intended to discuss problems associated with the bilateral operation of the canal. It was clear that the United States is trying in every way to elbow out the Panama representatives from the management of canal affairs and to maintain domination over this interoceanic waterway.

It has now gone even further--it has incorporated the Panama Canal wholly in its territorial waters. The local press assessed these actions as a direct encroachment on the country's sovereignty, and the Panamanian Government noted that they are contrary to the new treaties on the canal.

The flagrant violations of the treaties signed, reflecting U.S. colonialist aspirations, are meeting with a growing rebuff from the Panamanian public. Neither the people nor the government of Panama, President Aristides Royo has stated, will tolerate any actions which distort the spirit and letter of agreements on the interoceanic sea route. We Panamanians, he said, will stop at nothing to obtain the effective fulfillment of these treaties.

MALTSEV SUGGESTS NORAD 'ERRORS' DELIBERATE

LD261501 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 23 August 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by S. Maltsev entitled "The Tricks of the Nuclear Maniacs." Maltsev talks about the NORAD computer "errors" in June which led to a nuclear alert and quotes U.S. press data on numerous previous "errors." He suggests that "these 'errors' are intended to conceal the fact that the main link in the chain of events leading to the fatal consequences is not the computer but specific people in U.S. ruling circles." The article then agrees with the Communist Party of the United States statement that the alerts were not due to computer error. "They were deliberate test alerts, specially declared to place missiles and strategic nuclear bombers in a state of combat readiness for an actual U.S. first strike," Maltsev adds. He attributes these "provocations" to the American military's apparent inability to "shrug off old nuclear blackmail habits."

CHON TU-HWAN ASSUMPTION OF POWER IN S. KOREA DISCUSSED

'Latter Day Dictator'

LD252224 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 25 August, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, it has been officially announced there about nomination of the ringleader of the South Korean military clique, General Chon Tu-hwan, as the only candidate to the "presidency" at the "elections" to be held on August 27. Observers emphasize that the latter-day dictator is ensured actually automatic "election". All his potential rivals were put behind prison bars by the Seoul puppets of the United States, like the leader of the liberal opposition Kim Tae-chung, or dropped from the election campaign "on their own", threatened by repressions. Earlier, by the order of Chon Tu-hwan, the interim president Choe Kyu-ha tendered his resignation.

The Kwangju butcher, General Chon, hopes to perpetuate his rule in the presidential chair. Placemen of the dictator are hurriedly drafting a new constitution which vests the self-styled "president" with unlimited powers.

'No Change' in Dictatorship

SK251419 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] General Chon Tu-hwan, for the purpose of seizing power in South Korea, has killed nearly 8,500 people and imprisoned some 30,000. AFP quoted remarks of a Western diplomat to report on this.

Chon Tu-hwan is being presently called the hangman of Kwangju because he slaughtered 3,000 of those who participated in the Kwangju riot.

On 27 August, however, he will be officially declared head of the state. As is predicted by Western diplomats, there will be no change in the nature of the dictatorship of the South Korean regime. Just as in Pak Chong-hui's reign, political activities will be banned and the occupation of South Korea by the foreign force will continue.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES NEW JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER

LD281652 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 28, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message to the Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, congratulating him on the assumption of the post of prime minister and conveyed him the wishes of successes in his activities in the post.

I express confidence, the message runs, that development of relations between the USSR and Japan along the lines of goodneighbourliness would meet the interests of the peoples of both countries, would promote the safeguarding of peace and security in Asia and whole world.

In his reply message the Japanese prime minister conveyed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wished further prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union. The messages express the hope that establishment of genuinely goodneighbourly relations with the Soviet Union would be a contribution to peace and stability in the Far East and the whole world.

BAKHTAR CITED ON SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN ARMY

LD261232 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 26 Aug, TASS--There is growing support by various sections of the Afghan population for the people's army which is eliminating counter-revolutionary bands in some parts of the country.

As the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports, in Helmand Province the Afghan Army servicemen jointly with active party members and detachments of people's self-defence destroyed an armed band that has terrorized local population for a long time.

Another band was destroyed in Zabol Province with the assistance of local residents. Over there the counter-revolutionaries tried to interrupt passenger traffic between a number of inhabited localities, made attacks on regular-route buses, and killed several civilians including women and children.

BAZILYEVICH REPORTS ON ARMY SUCCESSES

LD262056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Our correspondent Viktor Bazilyevich reports from Kabul:

The rebuff by the Afghan people to the enemies of the April revolution is broadening daily. The gains of mercenary counterrevolutionaries are suffering significant losses in battles with units of the Afghan Army, which enjoys the support of the population. In the small town of Bargha in the Province of Baghlan, bandits, who attempted to cause disorder, received a fighting rebuff from the local population. Various small arms of American manufacture were seized along with grenades and a large quantity of ammunition.

In recent days in Herat Province, army units with the active help of the people's self-defense detachments routed several bandit formations. Over all of Afghanistan the popular struggle is spreading. Workers, peasants, the intelligentsia and youth are, as one, coming to the defense of their revolution.

L'HUMANITE REPORTER CITED ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD262102 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 26 Aug, TASS--The newspaper L'HUMANITE today published another article from its special correspondent in Kabul Henri Alleg who exposes a whole range of absurd inventions of Western propaganda about Afghanistan.

To deny all slanderous reports and systematic distortions of the facts about the Afghan revolution, Henri Alleg writes, even twenty correspondents would not be enough. He stresses that it is absolutely obvious that the entire slanderous campaign has the aim of maintaining a situation hostile to the Afghan revolution, and aimed against the Soviet Union that is being accused of all sins, all this to great satisfaction of the advocates of the cold war.

To tell the truth about Afghanistan the correspondent writes, does not mean to assert that shooting can no longer be heard here, that travelling down the country's road is no longer dangerous, that gangs of counterrevolutionaries can no longer terrorize and kill civilians or burn down schools and peasant houses. One can still come across such things. And yet, with every passing day the population increasingly heeds what the government says, understands the government better...

Henri Alleg stresses that it is only big landowners who used to cash in on the poverty of the Afghan people and fen agents of imperialism who, of course, are unwilling to put up with the fact that revolution is winning in Afghanistan who are interested in the continuation of the armed struggle against the people's power.

STEPS OUTLINED 'TO IMPROVE' ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY, MANAGEMENT

LD262026 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The Afghan Government has outlined steps to improve economic efficiency and management. It has been decided to set up an Economic Consultative Council. More on that from our correspondent in Kabul, Viktor Bazilevich.

Afghanistan's minister of trade, Mr Jalalar, has said a major goal of the Economic Consultative Council is to ensure coordinated cooperation between the state-owned mixed and private sectors of the economy which is of great importance for the country's economic development. The Afghan Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution relating to the development of the private sector. A new stage of the April revolution provides all that is necessary for promoting comprehensive national development, for carrying out anti-feudal reforms, for building up the country's productive forces and for accelerating economic progress aimed at raising the people's living standards.

The government intends to continue to give support for private enterprise in the various fields of industry, farming, trade and the like. Landowners, farmers and livestock breeders, the minister said, can freely sell their produce to state-owned trade organizations and also to private persons. The state will encourage their efforts aimed at establishing cooperatives and give them loans and other aid. In the interests of industrial development, Afghan traders are to get customs privileges and money loans. Private traders and companies with mixed investment will be able to seek markets for their produce on their own and take part in exhibitions and fairs. All these steps, the Afghan minister of trade said in conclusion, will make it possible to expand production, improve the quality of manufactures and meet the population's requirements.

AFGHAN PARTY, TRADE UNION OFFICIALS ATTEND SEMINAR

LD261430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0946 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 26 August (TASS)--The (?first) seminar of leaders of primary party organizations and leaders of the trade unions of industrial enterprises, branches of industry and state organizations has begun work at the headquarters of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan. Those that gathered were addressed by Abdol Sattar Purdelli, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Central Council of Trade Unions, who emphasized the importance of this seminar for party workers in better understanding their tasks in work with the trade unions and in the coordination of the activity of party organizations and the trade unions.

ARTICLES HIGHLIGHT RESTORATION OF AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE

Soviet-Afghan Relations

LD261545 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 3

[A. Mustafabeyli article under the rubric "Today Is the Day of the Restoration of Afghanistan's Independence": "Example of Good Neighborliness"]

[Text] The history of Soviet-Afghan friendship, which has given the world instructive examples of sincere good-neighborly relations, is over 60 years old.

Throughout its duration Soviet-Afghan relations have been built on the basis of Lenin's principles of equality, mutual respect, equitable cooperation and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship signed in February 1921 was the first document to enshrine these principles. Describing its significance, V.I. Lenin wrote: "...The old imperialist Russia has disappeared forever and the high [vysokoye] Afghan state's northern neighbor became the new Soviet Russia, which extended a hand of friendship and fraternity to all eastern peoples and above all to the Afghan people. We are sure that...Russia will remain forever the first friend of the high Afghan state to the benefit of both peoples."

The great Lenin's predictions have been realized. The fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries had developed and strengthened with every passing year. About 150 industrial, energy, agricultural and other projects of vitally important significance for Afghanistan's national economy have been constructed or are under construction in Afghanistan with the USSR's technical and economic assistance. Over 70 of them have already been commissioned. They include the (Dzhangalak) automobile repair plant, a bread combine and a house construction combine in Kabul, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Mazar-e Sharif, hydraulic power stations in Pul-i-Khumri and (Naglu), the Salang highway over the Hindi Kush mountain range, the Kushka-Herat-Qandahar highway, the Pul-i-Khumri-Sher Khan highway, the Pul-i-Khumri-Mazar-e Sharif highway and others, the Jalalabad irrigation canal, a gas pipeline, the demand irrigation complex in Sarhadd, a polytechnical institute in Kabul and so forth.

Under the new conditions whereby the Afghan people, having carried out the liberation and national-democratic revolution in April 1978 under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, began to build a new life, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan acquired particularly important significance. The democratic transformations carried out by the people's power in Afghanistan were not to the liking of imperialist and reactionary circles. The feudalists, thrown from the pedestal of power, bristled with hatred for the new system. Incited from outside, they began to weave plots and organize counterrevolutionary actions. Here not only were armed sallies carried out but the reaction's propaganda machine worked at full strength, resorting to the deliberate distortion of events taking place in the country.

The United States and several other Western countries are quite unable to come to terms with the new situation formed in connection with the victories won in the liberation struggle by the peoples of the Middle Eastern countries. Thus, they gave a hostile reception to the events which have taken place in Iran and treated the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan with even greater hatred. Using their favorite "divide and rule" method they began to set neighboring countries on the young republic and to create on their territory bridgeheads for anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary activity. The Beijing hegemonists also actively joined the subversive actions against Afghanistan. The assertion of the people's power in Afghanistan which steered a course toward autonomous, independent development blatantly ran counter to their expansionist plans. By the end of 1979 approximately 30,000 gang members had already been sent into Afghanistan. New reinforcements were trained and dispatched to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

The DRA's sovereignty and independence were gravely jeopardized. At this critical moment the Soviet Union held out a hand of friendship and aid to the Afghan people. In accordance with the DRA Government's repeated requests, the USSR sent a limited military contingent to the DRA to render aid in repelling outside armed intervention. These actions wholly and fully accorded with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty signed in December 1978.

In his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum giving a fitting refutation of counterrevolutionary propaganda's gloating statements, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The U.S. ruling circles and China have stopped at nothing, not even armed aggression, to prevent the Afghans from building a new life in accordance with the ideals of the liberation revolution of April 1978. And when we helped our neighbor Afghanistan, at its government's request, to rebuff aggression and repel the attacks by the formations of bandits operating above all from Pakistani territory, Washington and Beijing raised an unheard-of din. What was the Soviet Union not accused of: It was accused of the desire to break through to warm seas and the intention to lay hands on other people's oil and so forth. But the whole point is that the plans to drag Afghanistan into the orbit of imperialist policy and create a threat to our country from the south have failed.... Of course, we will continue to help Afghanistan to build a new life and preserve the gains of the April revolution."

The DRA Government recently issued a peace program containing specific constructive proposals aimed at ensuring peace in South Asia. However, the U.S. authorities, the Beijing ruling clique and their accomplices in the form of the local reaction in fact ignored these proposals, thus revealing themselves once more in the eyes of the world public as the champions of the artificial fueling of the so-called Afghan question and the stoking of tension in the region.

However, the counterrevolution's resistance cannot hinder the developing process of the consolidation of all patriotic and democratic forces of Afghanistan into a single fatherland front. Afghanistan has always been a free and independent state and will remain so in the future. The friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist camp countries and the support and solidarity of the peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world are a guarantee of this.

Socioeconomic Transformations

LD270925 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 3

[M. Zhiznev report under the rubric "Today Is Afghanistan's National Holiday": "The Firm Tread of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Today, on restoration of independence day, music can be heard in the Kabul square. Many-voiced, inviting, spirited music. It invites you to join in with everyone--men and women, adolescents and children, dressed in bright festive national costumes. In time to the gradually quickening rhythm, people seem to merge into a single current. It is the famous national dance, the (Atan). The Afghans are marking their great holiday.

They have something to commemorate, something to be glad about.

The distinctive feature of Afghanistan today, which is spoken of unanimously by all who have been to the country, is the population's high sociopolitical activeness. This has increased appreciably in the second stage of the April revolution. There have been congresses of teachers and medical workers, conferences of ulemas, and a party and economic aktiv conference. The third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afganistan (PDPA) Central Committee finished work recently.

Radical socioeconomic transformations are taking place in the country. The PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the government relying on the people's firm support, have adopted energetic measures to elaborate an economic development plan, to implement urgent social and cultural reforms and to defend territorial integrity and sovereignty.

An important place is allotted to agrarian reform.

A plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1979-1983 has been drawn up and is being implemented. Its successful fulfillment, in the opinion of experts, will make it possible to increase the country's national income by 25-30 percent. It is planned to use three-fourths of this income to improve the populations's level of well-being, which before the April revolution was one of the lowest in the world.

New industrial enterprises are operating successfully. Rich deposits of natural gas have been opened up in the Shibarghan region. It is planned to commence exploitation of the (Dzharkuduk) gas field in the near future. An oil refinery with a capacity of some 500,000 tons of output per year is to be constructed on the basis of a "black gold" deposit. With the Soviet Union's assistance, it is planned to construct a mining and metallurgical combine, which will become a leading enterprise in national industry.

The building of a new life and the Afghan people's socialist choice have aroused fierce resistance from internal and foreign reaction. It is trying in every way to sow distrust in the new revolutionary organs of power, to disorganize economic life and to set the various national and social population groups against each other. At the same time a demagogic campaign is being fanned "in defense of Muslims," for whom there is allegedly no place in the democratic republic.

The main bridgehead for the anti-Afghan activity directed by the United States is Pakistan. A dual aim is being pursued: to create on the territory bordering on Afghanistan permanent subversive centers, supply these bases and arsenals for armed provocations, and also to cause the deterioration in relations between the two countries which is inevitable in such cases--in a world, to carry out the traditional formula of imperialist domination--divide and rule.

Beijing also comes out actively against the legitimate Afghan Government. According to Western press reports China is actively supplying the Afghan saboteurs with modern weapons. Instructors from the PRC are working in camps set up on Pakistani territory, training counterrevolutionaries who have fled in guerrilla methods.

Dressed in the uniform of soldiers of the Afghan Army or the people's militia, the bandits blow up bridges, set fire to crops, attack schools and hospitals. In directing their blows against teachers, doctors and specialists, the bandits are trying to keep the broad strata of the population in the grip of the darkest medieval traditions and customs.

But all the counterrevolutionaries' attempts cannot halt or retard the process of establishing a new life. The Afghan people are fully determined to rebuff all enemies and continue along the path of building a new life. "From now on," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, stated on the occasion of the hoisting of the new state flag, "new, even brighter horizons are before us. Under our party's leadership, we will arrive at the ultimate victory of our revolution."

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO POLISH STRIKES

NC261550 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, AFP--Current happenings in Poland are a purely internal affair, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said in a brief statement here tonight.

The statement, the first official Soviet reaction to the Polish strikes, said that "relations between Poland and the Soviet Union remain unchanged." "They are marked," it added, "by total mutual understanding and cooperation in all areas." "Such," a Foreign Ministry spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, "is the position of the Soviet Union in this affair, which only concerns Poland." Observers noted that no Soviet politician has referred to the Polish events and that the Soviet press has remained cautious. On Monday TASS news agency, in a commentary for foreign readers, accused Western countries of "exploiting the conflict for anti-socialist propaganda ends," but the commentary was not published in the Soviet press.

WESTERN MEDIA EXPLOIT POLAND'S 'TEMPORARY DIFFICULTIES'

LD271042 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1830 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The so-called Polish subject has nearly become the main topic of the bourgeois news agencies, radio stations and newspapers, and every report has been twisted by (?inventions) and lies. This fact is particularly significant since the temporary difficulties of the socialist country give special pleasure to the ideologists and propagandists of the world where finance rules. It is as if they see in it an argument in favor of their own system. They see that freedoms which exist in the West also exist under socialism and that when crisis situations also occur under socialism then strikes are possible. They are beginning to learn, and probably still are not aware, (?that their enthusiastic surprise is proof) of their powerlessness against the stability of the socialist order. There is no doubt that the events in some cities in northern Poland are an extraordinary occurrence. It seldom happens that the enemies of socialism are given the pleasure to savor such a situation in the countries of the people's power, in those countries in which there are no antagonistic contradictions between classes and social sectors. Logically, nobody is spared problems and mistakes, but in the socialist world governments and (?their) parties have only one aim stemming from the diligence of the people--the happiness and the blossoming of the working people, and therefore [words indistinct] and the mistakes can be rectified. [Passage indistinct] in the U.S. city of Miami or in South Korea. When workers strike in the Ruhr and demand acceptable conditions for freedom and life, when French fishermen driven to desperation blockade the country's coasts, this is no sensation for Western mass media, because it is natural. But if people who know no misery, who are protected by the state's concern for their health and education, housing and care in old age, express dissatisfaction with this or that economic problem, then it is a sensation from the standpoint of the bourgeoisie; and yet bourgeoisie attempts to exploit its own peoples and to limit at the same time their scope for social justice. [passage indistinct] The Western press have also received the news that the countries belonging to the CEMA have in the 30 years of the existence of this council increased the volume of their industrial production eightfold, and have (?overtaken) the rest of the world. A report entitled "The World in the Year 2000," compiled by Peter (?Erdling) together with a group of experts for the U.S. President, states: The tendencies of world development show that by the year 2000 the growth rate of the average consumption of (?foodstuffs) per capita in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, compared with 1970, will reach 50 percent. That is twice as much as in West Europe and the United States. These facts do not agree with the incorrect Western conclusion about the crisis in the socialist (?world).

DER SPIEGEL ACCOUNT OF RAID INTO AFGHANISTAN CITED

LD270957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 5

[V. Mikhaylov report: "Mercenary's Confession; the Press Bears Witness"]

[Text] Bonn--PRAVDA has already described the travels of West German Deputy Todenhoefer who, with a group of saboteurs, made a sortie from Pakistan to Afghan territory. It has now become known that the deputy from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union conservative opposition bloc in the FRG is not alone. It transpires that the instructors who are training gangs to be sent into Afghanistan include West German mercenaries. The revelations of one of them, who conceals his identity under the codename "Citizen X" from the FRG are published in the latest issue of the magazine DER SPIEGEL.

He does not hide the fact that all military operations against Afghanistan are prepared beyond its borders. The mercenary describes where the weapons come from. His admissions are so eloquent that we cite them in only a slightly abridged form.

The raiders' headquarters are in Parachinar--a little spot right on the Pakistani-Afghan border. A detachment of approximately 600 men--one of 6 groups of "gorillas" ["gorill"] (saboteurs--V.M.) operating against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory--is under its command.

Although it is strictly forbidden for foreigners to appear here officially, this ruling does not extend to "Citizen X" from the FRG. I operate under the command of the group commander, he says. In order not to stand out I wear local clothes. I am even asked to dye my hair black. On learning that I know how to handle mortars the commander begins to show a special liking for me.

The training is completed. Weapons are handed out in Parachinar and boxes containing ammunition are loaded onto a Mercedes minibus. By noon the group is moving off. We go right up to the border. The weapons and ammunition are loaded onto camels. The armaments include brand-new Chinese 82 mm mortars.

All morning I teach them how to handle the mortars. Since childhood the group members have been accustomed to rifles but have no idea about heavy weapons.

The next day I set off with a scout party to seek routes of approach to the Afghan Army camp. The mortars are rapidly set up on the selected positions. We begin firing, sending up showers of earth in the camp. The return fire from rapid-fire guns and mortars forces us to seek refuge as rapidly as possible.

When discussing further plans I manage to dissuade them from a nighttime attack--it would be suicidal for the detachment. It is decided to open fire on the camp again. The return fire turns everything around us into an inferno and we run headlong in all directions. We run in the darkness, jumping over fences and irrigation ditches, we avoid villages whose inhabitants are friendly toward the government. After many hours of running we finally reach the border and at 0200 hours we flop down, exhausted, in our tents...."

"Citizen X" from the FRG ends his story with a graphic admission: "It seemed to me that I was running along a long bridge and behind me it was being destroyed one section after another...."

That is the confession of the West German mercenary. It attests to the fact that the aggressive war against Afghanistan is being prepared and backed up from outside. Foreign mercenaries are guiding combat operations.

PONOMAREV VIEWS LORD CARRINGTON TRIP TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD261532 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 26 Aug 80

["What Lord Carrington Arrived in Riyadh With"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington arrived in Saudi Arabia on Monday to discuss a number of questions with the leaders of Riyadh. The official aim of the tour, as the British press writes, is to improve Britain's spoiled relations with the Government of Saudi Arabia as a result of the show of the film "The Death of a Princess" on British television in April this year. The film offended the national sentiments of that Arab country.

In actual fact London intends to exert influence on Riyadh to compel the leadership of Saudi Arabia, which recently resolutely condemned Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, into taking a "more flexible" stand in that matter, and not to take such radical means as declaring an all-Arab "holy war" against Israel.

Lord Carrington's mission in this case is coordinated with Washington's efforts aimed at resuming the interrupted talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv soon within the framework of the Camp David deal which is known to have not been approved in Saudi Arabia.

The leaders of Washington and London would like to play down the wave of protests caused in the Arab world by Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and by the new Israeli aggression in south Lebanon and to channel Saudi Arabia's activity elsewhere, namely, towards supporting the Afghan counter-revolutionaries that entrenched themselves in Pakistan. According to calculations by the Western strategists, it is easier for Egypt and Saudi Arabia to become "allies" in the "undeclared war" against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan than in the fight against the Israeli aggressors, where As-Sadat fully capitulated to Tel Aviv. Such a strategem would naturally help the United States and Britain to divert the attention of the world public and first of all that of the Arab public from the Palestinian problem, from the military preparations which are being stepped up by Washington in the Persian Gulf area and which are directed, in particular, against Iran, and from Israel's entire annexionist policy in the Middle East.

Of considerable importance to Britain are also bilateral economic contacts with Saudi Arabia which are also to be discussed by Lord Carrington. The cooling of relations between the two countries threatened London with serious economic consequences, since Britain is Saudi Arabia's fourth important supplier after the USA, Japan and the FRG. London greatly fears that its access to the use of Saudi Arabia's richest natural resources which bring colossal profits to the London City, will be closed.

On the whole, Britain's stand with regard to Saudi Arabia proceeds from the general Middle East policy of the Tories that follow in the wake of the United States. The policy remains anti-Arab. London is obviously not interested in the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

IZVESTIYA NOTES TRADE TIES WITH TURKEY

LD261217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "On a Mutually Advantageous Basis"]

[Text] Izmir--The 49th Izmir International Trade Fair has opened in Izmir, the third largest city in Turkey. There are 29 countries taking part in it--the largest number in recent years.

The Soviet Union's pavilion is most impressive and it is precisely to this that the main stream of visitors heads. Products from 20 Soviet foreign trade associations are represented in the pavilion.

There is especially great interest in Soviet goods among representatives of Turkish business circles. This is easy to understand: In Turkey the metallurgical plant in Iskenderun, the aluminum plant in Seydisehir and the petroleum refinery near Izmir have all been built with the USSR's assistance. Soviet machine tools and electrical and oxygen equipment operate in the country's enterprises, Soviet coal combines excavators and large-capacity dump trucks operate in the mines, and Soviet road machines are used for building roads.

"The Izmir trade fair is of special significance for the development of trade relations between the Soviet Union and its southern neighbor. For the first time in the history of trade ties between the two countries commodity turnover reached almost $360 million in 1979," A.K. Kurmazenko, trade representative in Turkey, told journalists. "Its growth trend is being kept under constant observation."

Trade between the two countries is mutually advantageous. Soviet organizations purchase traditional export goods in Turkey: nuts, raisins and citrus fruits. Recently purchasers of consumer goods have also increased.

"The Soviet pavilion is one of the central ones," Mr (Asena), Turkish director of the trade fair, says. "Every time we receive the Soviet Union's confirmation of its participation in the trade fair we say to ourselves--that means it will be interesting. Trade is a reliable method of strengthening good neighborliness and friendly ties between the countries."

QOTBZADEH ANTI-SOVIET 'PRONOUNCEMENTS' IN INTERVIEW ASSAILED

LD261702 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 26 Aug, TASS--The U.S. TIME magazine carried Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh's interview in which a number of matters connected with the country's foreign policy and its internal situation are touched upon. The minister's pronouncements leave no doubt that they belong to the person who does not try to conceal his pro-American sympathies and who to a considerable extent lost the sense of reality and statesman's responsibility.

Qotbzadeh announced that he decided to assume the unrewarding task of settling the problem of the U.S. hostages by categorically opposing the idea of putting them on trial. Such a trial, whatever the angle it is viewed from, is, according to him, at variance with "our interests." That statement by Qotbzadeh is in sharp contrast with the stand of the Moslem students--the followers of the course of the imam--who hold hostage the Americans that are accused of espionage, as well as with the stand of most of religious and political figures of Iran and deputies of Iranian parliament which is to take up the question of the fate of the hostages. Against this background it is not difficult to see the attainment of which aim is served by this "initiative" of Qotbzadeh.

Touching upon the internal problems, the minister cast aspersions on the Islamic revolution in Iran, on a number of its leaders and on the country's progressive forces. The Iranian youth, according to him, suffer from blind radicalism. Neither does the minister like the striving of the patriots whom he described as "idealists-revolutionaries" to rectify as soon as possible the complex situation that has developed in the country. According to him, the newly appointed prime minister of Iran, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, though being a good Moslem and devoted revolutionary, cannot administer the country and is not well familiar with internal and external problems. His stay in the post of the minister of education aroused no trust, Qotbzadeh said.

Assessing the prospects for the activities of the new government, Qotbzadeh stated that if the problem of the hostages is solved (in keeping with the version which he offers, of course) the government will have some chances for success. Otherwise it will not arrive at anything.

The minister again attacked the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh). He talked of a "hand of Moscow" and was totally unembarrassed either by the proofless character of his assertions or by their being virtually repetitions of the most unbridled imperialist propaganda, the U.S. one, in particular.

Qotbzadeh's slanderous pronouncements about the policy of the Soviet Union and Soviet-Iranian relations, and the striking liberty in treating facts, and the absolute groundlessness of his assertions smack of malignancy. According to him, the Soviet Union allegedly strives to spoil Iran's relations with Pakistan, Turkey and the Persian Gulf states, wants to force Iran to its knees and then impose on it any conditions it wishes.

All those statements are being made at a time when the situation around Iran remains strained, when a real threat of a U.S. imperialist invasion of that country keeps on, and when the forces which are closely connected with the shah's regime and which seek to bring Iran back to the past are stepping up their subversive actions. In these conditions how can one, without sinning against the truth, place the United States and the Soviet Union on the same footing and stir up hostile sentiments among the Iranian people against the Soviet Union and to place the USSR in the same ranks with those who try to stifle the Iranian revolution? This can be done only by those who would like to undermine relations between the two countries and weaken Iran's aspiration for independence.

Meanwhile it is well known that when Soviet-Iranian contacts became weakened, the aggressors intensified their intrigues and subversive activity against Iran. Underlying the Soviet policy with regard to that country have always been goodneighbourly relations with the Iranian people, relations based on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. And over the recent period the Soviet Union has done a good deal to frustrate the imperialist forces' intrigues against Iran and to support the revolution in that country. The question remains open what would have been the result of U.S. imperialism's attempts at suppressing the Iranian revolution by force, were it not for the Soviet Union's such resolute support for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is clear from reports of the Western press that Qotbzadeh may fail to become a member of the new Iranian Government. Possibly this is exactly why he is making feverish efforts lately, disdaining nothing, even an obvious slander, to leave as a legacy for the new cabinet the course based on pro-Americanism, on the subordination of the country to imperialist diktat, and anti-Sovietism. Such a course runs counter to the interests of the Iranian people, to the goals and tasks of the Islamic revolution in Iran, which Qotbzadeh tries to discredit.

USSR DESIRES INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH IRAN

TA261101 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 1 year has passed since the first unit of the Ramin thermal power plant in Ahvaz began operating. Our economic commentator writes in this connection:

For 1 year now the first unit of the Ramin power plant--the biggest thermal power plant in southern Iran--has been providing electricity to Ahvaz and to the industrial units and oil wells of southern Iran.

Thus the year of successful operation of the first unit of the Ramin power plant in Iran has proved that the decision of the Iranian organizations regarding cooperation with Soviet organizations in connection with the construction of powerful thermal power plants was entirely correct. Besides the construction of the Ramin power plant, the implementation of the Soviet-Iran agreement for the construction of another large power plant near Esfahan, with a capacity of 800,000 kw, has started.

Here we want to point to another important factor. All the nations of the world are aware that the Iranian people have carried out an Islamic, anti-monarchical and anti-imperialist revolution. The Soviet people have a favorable opinion of the Iranian revolution and are prepared to render the necessary assistance toward the expansion of the Iranian economy. Now, as the imperialist countries--while attempting to suffocate the Iranian revolution--are implementing all-out measures to blockade Iran economically and to paralyze the economy of our southern neighbor, the Soviet Union has proved that it is a real friend of the Iranian people.

In the present conditions, when foreign experts--who are the representatives of the companies of capitalist countries--have turned away from Iran and have left the construction of factories, workshops, power plants and roads half-completed, Soviet experts continue to carry out their duties as they must and as they should, whether in the field of construction work or in the field of operation of production units being constructed through Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation. They continue their work in the Esfahan steel complex, the coal mines, the Arak machine factory, the Ramin power plant and in other production units.

Soviet organizations have remained completely faithful to their commitments in the executive agreements and treaties. As a result we are witnessing that, at a time when Iran's economy is particularly in need of electricity, one of Iran's largest power plants has become operational with the aid of Soviet organizations. This power plant has been connected to Iran's electricity grid and even provides electricity to Tehran, which is experiencing a power shortage. The large powerplants that were being constructed in southern and northern Iran with the aid of Western companies do not work, while construction work in the Ramin power plant for the construction of the second power unit is continuing rapidly. Soviet and Iranian experts are exerting all their efforts to double the capacity of this power plant in the near future. This energy is very necessary for Iran's industries. It can be said with confidence that in several months the second electricity unit of the Ramin power plant will be operational.

In conclusion our commentator writes: Recently the first session of the Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation commission since the revolution was convened in Moscow, and a protocol was signed. This document reaffirmed the faithfulness of Soviet organizations to Iran in their commitments regarding the construction of several units of the national economy. Several years of experience in Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation has proved this cooperation to be very fruitful. There are numerous possibilities for the expansion of this cooperation. By visiting the Soviet hall in Tehran's international fair, which will be inaugurated on 19 September, our listeners can ascertain this claim.

Lebedeva: 'Favorable Aspects'

NC261948 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: As you know, presently the 11th UN special assembly is meeting in New York to discuss economic problems. Participants in this assembly are discussing the removal of biased limitations in international economic relations and the renovation of economic relations on the basis of the principles of equality and justice.

In their speeches, delegates of developing countries condemned the expansionism of Western governments, especially America, which (?disagrees) with the establishment of a just economic system in the world. This policy has caused difficult economic conditions for developing countries as well as for the producers of raw materials required by the developed capitalist countries.

Our Iranian listeners have experienced the bitter taste of these conditions. As you know, during the shah's regime Iran had been turned into a fief of American monopolies. Iran was a dependable oil supplier to Western markets and a favorable market for (?products) of capitalist countries.

Our dear listeners probably remember how American monopolies and other Western countries created great obstacles for Iran in the expansion and development of its national oil industries.

[Words indistinct] Remarks by U.S. Secretary of State Muskie during the UN assembly have been condemned by developing countries. Muskie, for no reason, described the oil exporters as the main reason for the emergence of an energy crisis. Actually, as an NIOC spokesman recently noted, those responsible for the energy crisis are not the owners of oil resources--who have the right to adjust the price of oil to the increase in the price of products exported by Western countries--but the oil companies, because these companies wish to continue to enjoy most of the profits, hence the extreme increase in the price of liquid fuel.

Today the Washington administration has resorted to extreme measures against Iran and has declared an economic blockade against Iran. Contrary to all the commitments that it had undertaken toward Iran, America has stopped the delivery of equipment, industrial products, foodstuff and even medicine. Today, as during the days when Iran's oil industries were nationalized, America is trying to prevent the sale of Iranian oil. It is trying to use the economic blockade, as it is using the plots that it hatches against the Republic of Iran, as a means to put pressure on defiant Iran. By imposing an economic blockade, the imperialists wish to create chaos and economic disorder in your country, to render blows to the Islamic republic and to make the Iranians kneel. The Iranian people and social circles of the world strongly condemn such imperialist acts and denounce both the economic blockade and the inequitable economic relations that exist between countries. Presently all possibilities exist for the renovation of international relations on the basis of justice. Cooperation between developing and socialist countries, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefits, can serve as an example for such relations.

As far as plants constructed in Iran with Soviet cooperation are concerned, it should be said that none of thess operate in an (?incomplete form). It should be noted that similar plants built by Western companies are today idle because of the nondelivery of the required materials. This, in turn, has created a 3-million strong force of unemployed in your country.

Production units built with Soviet cooperation, including the Esfahan steel mills--the first steel industry in Iran--, the Arak machinery plant, and the hydrotechnic installations on the Aras River continue to operate successfully, while the first turbine of the Ramin thermal power plant became operation after the revolution. In short, Soviet-Iranian cooperation can serve as an example for an international economic system, about which the developing countries are speaking so much at the UN special assembly.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

GONCHAROV WARNS AGAINST REESTABLISHMENT OF IRANIAN MONARCHY

LD261544 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The British newspaper DAILY EXPRESS published a sensational report: The 20-year-old Reza--the former Iranian crown prince--intends to return to Iran and not as a private person but as shah-in-shah. The newspaper's opinion is that the contender to the Peacock Throne has everything necessary for that. Namely what? Firstly, as the newspaper reports, a crown with 3,755 diamonds. Really for such a profession as the emperor of emperors this is a necessary thing indeed, as necessary as, say, an axe for a butcher. Secondly, the circumstance to which the British newspaper attaches special importance: The august orphan is not without means. He has neither more nor less that 15,000 million pounds sterling! The item specifies that this is the 'private property' of Reza. However it is not pointed out in what way he managed to amass such a sum--either economizing on school breakfasts or on cigarettes. The DAILY EXPRESS passes it over in silence that the father of the now contender to the throne fled Iran by no means in his drawers or in a night-shirt. Assisted by the CIA, which organized his flight, he took the plundered valuables--the property of the people of Iran--with him or had deposited them at the banks of Western states in advance.

Thirdly, the former crown-prince and the present-day multibillionaire has, as the newspaper put it, "influential friends", among whom are the shah's former Prime-Minister Bakhtiar and other monarchists who fled revolutionary Iran to the United States, Britain, France, Israel and other countries, as well as President as-Sadat of Egypt. It is precisely with the help of the latter that it is planned to organize a solemn ceremony of the "coronation" of Reza already this year, and also to form the "Iranian government in exile".

In other words, there seem to be every prerequisite for the accession to the throne in Iran of the offspring of the former shah, but one--the consent of the Iranian people. DAILY EXPRESS evidently is unaware that the monarchist regime hated by the people was overthrown at the cost of many thousands of lives of the Iranian patriots, and that the restoration of the shah regime in Iran would mean the restoration of the rule of the SAVAK secret police which had killed more than 60,000 and crippled over 100,000 Iranians in the two last years of its bloody activity in the country; the restoration of former policy of plunder of the natural resources of Iran and the predatory exploitation of Iran's mineral wealth by Western monopolies, above all, monopolies.

Let us make note of the fact that, enumerating Reza's "influential friends" the newspaper somehow left out the main ones--American friends. But it is precisely in the U.S., at military bases, that the offspring of the former shah of Iran was brought up and educated; it is precisely with Washington that the Iranian monarchists driven from Iran by the revolution link their hopes; first of all, it is the Americans, who had helped the former shah to flee the country and now they would like to return his offspring to Iran.

In what way? By sea?--with the assistance of the U.S. naval fleet concentrated in the Persian Gulf? Or by air?--with the help of a piratic raid similar to that which the Pentagon staged last April? It is not clear, thus far. What is absolutely clear is that the forces hostile to the Iranian revolution do not give up hopes to reverse the course of events, to restore a bloody monarchist regime in Iran, the regime of exploitation of the Iranian people by local and foreign oppressors. The venture with the "coronation" of the former shah's son is one more proof of that.

PALESTINIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD251728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow today between activits of the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine and a delegation from the Committee of Palestinian-Soviet Friendship, headed by 'Abu Mazin, its chairman. The representatives of Soviet public opinion again declared their solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine. It was stressed at the meeting that support for their just cause is the invariable line taken by the Soviet state, which favors an all-embracing settlement and the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Near East.

BREZHNEV DEPARTS FOR ALMA-ATA CELEBRATIONS

LD270902 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Alma-Ata today. He is to attend the celebration of the 60th jubilee of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

At the airport Leonid Brezhnev was seen off by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretaries of the CPSU CC, and by other comrades.

KUNAYEV BOOK ON KAZAKHSTAN PUBLISHED

LD260909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent dispatch: "Book on Soviet Kazakhstan"]

[Text] Alma-Ata--The Kazakhstan Publishing House has brought out a book titled "Soviet Kazakhstan" [Sovetskiy Kazakhstan]. Its author, Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, makes an in-depth analysis of the glorious path traveled by the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP over 60 years and describes how the face of Kazakhstan territory and the republic's working people's way of life has changed as a result of profound social transformations in the sphere of material production and in the people's spiritual life during these years.

A considerable part of the book is taken up with questions of state building and of developing socialist democracy on the basis of the new USSR Constitution and the Kazakh Republic Constitution.

RINGLEADER OF BRIBETAKERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

LD260931 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 August 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word feature entitled "In the Name of the Republic" consisting of letters written by members of the public to the editor following the court case against local officials for bribetaking in which Yu. Kobakhidze, a Tbilisi rayispolkom chairman was sentenced to death. The following is an excerpt from the editorial introduction:

"The final session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Court penal division took place on 29 July, passing sentence on Yu. Kobakhidze, former chairman of the rayispolkom imeni 26 Komissarov of the republic's capital and members of the gang of bribetakers which he knocked together. These include rayispolkom workers: Deputy Chairman G. Kvachadze, housing section chief L. Paikidze and housing section inspector T. Lekiashvili; and also N. Reistavi, canteen cook; V. Dolidze, chief of a section of the economics and national economic planning scientific research institute, and others. The trail lasted 6 weeks, and 23 cases of bribery involving a total sum of R172,000 were proven by the investigation.

"Yu. Kobakhidze was indicted under Article 189, Part 2, of the Georgian SSR Criminal Code. By the decision of the republic's Supreme Court penal division chaired by I. Gogilashvili he was sentenced to an exceptional penalty--death with the confiscation of property. Kobakhidze's accomplices were sentenced according to the gravity of their culpability, this taking the form of deprivation of liberty, with the confiscation of property, for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years."

BAKU PAPER CALLS FOR INCREASED CRIME PREVENTION

ID260905 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 12 August 1980 front-pages a 1,300-word editorial entitled "Guarding Law and Order" on the importance of law and order and socialist legality for Soviet society. According to the editorial, questions of maintaining law and order and strengthening socialist legality are always at the center of the CPSU and Soviet state's attention, a fact which is reflected by last year's CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on Protecting Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Lawbreaking." The editorial points out however that resources for combating crime are not being used to the full:

"However even now means of state and social influence are still not being used to the full in combating lawbreaking. In certain cities and rayons crime is not diminishing. Cases of embezzlement of socialist property, speculation and bribetaking are still being recorded. A number of crimes, sometimes dangerous ones, are being committed by juveniles. Offenders are repeating their misdemeanors. All this testifies to the still poor preventative work by the bases for protecting public order, the inspectorates for juvenile affairs, commissions for combating drunkenness and other organs, which, together with members of the voluntary people's militia and of councils for crime prevention at enterprises and with people's deputies are called upon to safeguard order and act as a mighty barrier in the way of embezzlement and the squandering of public wealth." The editorial states that it is party organizations and soviets at the local level which lead the entire activity of the law enforcement organs, and the standard of their leadership greatly determines the success in maintaining law and order. The editorial says that soviet organs--standing commissions on socialist legality, various ispolkom commissions--and all other public organizations must step up their activity.

TASHKENT MUSLIM CONFERENCE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE MEETS

ID252146 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Before the International Conference of the Muslims in Tashkent"]

[Excerpts] In 2 weeks' time an international conference of the Muslims will open in Tashkent. It is on the topic: The 15th Hegira century should become one of peace, progress and friendship among peoples.

A few days ago a meeting of the preparatory committee was held. It was attended by Shaykh ul-Islam Allushukr Pashayev, chairman of the religious department of Muslims of Transcaucasus, (Mufti Talat Tazev), chairman of the Muslim Board of the European Section of the USSR and Siberia, Makhmud Gektiyev, chairman of the Religious Department of Muslims of North Caucasus, Shaykh Yusupkhan Shakirov and [name indistinct] Abdallayev, deputies of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the representatives of the Muslim Board of Tadzhikistan Abdallah Kalunev, of Kazakhstan (Radev Nicimbayev), of Kirgizia (Mama Shali Tarteyev) and of Turkmenia (Atadyan Abdallayev), and the Director of International Relations of the Muslim Boards of the USSR Shaykh Azam Alyakbarov, as well as others.

The deputy chairman of the preparatory committee Shaykh Alyakbarov says: Preparations for the conference are taking place successfully.

Islamic figures from more than 30 countries have gratefully accepted the invitation addressed to them to participate in the Tashkent conference. Further, Islamic figures in several countries have sent telegrams expressing their wish to participate in the conference.

Shaykh Alyakbarov adds: When the conference is over the participants will have the chance to make a tour of the Soviet republics. They will visit Samarkand, Andizhan, Fergana, Dushanbe, Alma Ata, Baku, Ufa, and Kazan. There they will visit mosques and Muslim boards as well as factories, farms, cultural and [word indistinct] institutions.

Shaykh Yusupkhan Shakirov, deputy of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, says: Muslims and Islamic organizations, especially in Tashkent, are patiently awaiting the arrival of the guests and the opening of the conference. The primary preparations for the conference have been completed. Before the conference opens several books on Islam will be issued. Books by Imams Bukhari and At-Tirmudhi have been published. Pamphlets on the Islamic organizations in the Soviet Union, commemorative records of the Koran by the best readers in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, a special issue of MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST in Arabic, English, French, Uzbek and Dari have been issued as well. At the request of a number of Muslim foreign clergy the book of Mutfi Babakhanov, "Islam and Muslims in the Soviet Country," will be issued on the occasion of the conference in Arabic and English.

All this printed matter will be available for the participants of the conference. It will be presented to them as a proof of the respect of Soviet Muslims for the participants and as a token of the special conference on the advent of the 15th Hegira century.

The preparatory committee issued a communique. It says: Preparations for the conference give assurance that its work will be successful.

As has been said before, following the conference the participants and foreign guests will be able to acquaint themselves with the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union. They will see that the Muslims in our country have done much to welcome the 15th Hegira century. New mosques have been built and large mosques in Moscow, Ufa, Kazan and other cities have been repaired. With the funds allocated by the Soviet Government, Islamic antiquaires, including mosques and shari'a schools, minarets and shrines, have been restored.

On the threshold of the 15th Hegira century the preachers in the mosques of the Soviet Union recall to the attention of the believers the advent of the great event. They pray that the new century may bring about peace and reassurance in the world.

TRIAL OF SOVIET DISSIDENT YAKUNIN TO TAKE PLACE

LD251407 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Aug 80 p 4

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Trials of Dissidents Resumed"]

[Text] Moscow--The first trial of a prominent Soviet dissident since the Moscow Olympic games is expected to open in the Russian capital today.

Father Gleb Yakunin, 46, a Russian Orthodox priest who headed a dissident Christian group will be charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, according to his wife.

Dissident trials were suspended during the Olympic period earlier this summer because the authorities feared they would attract the unwelcome attention of foreign journalists visiting Moscow for the games.

ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE BUILDING SECTOR STRESSED

LD260901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Text] The Latest Machinery for Sectors Producing Goods

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Accelerated Development of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and the Significant Improvement of the Technical Standard of Technological Equipment Manufactured by Enterprises in this Sector."

The resolution stresses the need for the accelerated development of the machine building sector indicated as the main condition for increasing the efficiency of the work of light, food, meat and dairy industry, trade enterprises, public catering and other sectors of the national economy which produce goods for the population, and also the need for the fuller utilization of agricultural products and a reduction in waste.

The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances must adopt urgent measures to significantly improve the technical standard and quality of technological equipment for enterprises producing goods for the population and to ensure the accelerated development of the production of progressive types of such equipment in order to ensure:

The comprehensive mechanization and automation of technological processes from the reception of raw materials to the dispatch of finished products;

An increase in labor productivity of at least 50-100 percent compared with the 1975 level by 1985;

The comprehensive utilization of agricultural raw materials and a considerable reduction in processing waste;

An improvement in quality and expansion of the range of output produced, the production of finished and semifinished food products with a long storage life, the production of prepacked and wrapped food and industrial goods and the processing where necessary of perishable agricultural raw materials where they are harvested.

The ministry has been set concrete targets for 1981-1985 for introducing progressive technology, increasing the shift index for the working of equipment, strengthening the material and technical base of scientific reserach, technological and planning and design organizations, experimental shops and laboratories, developing the network of such organizations and increasing production capacities.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the ministry must ensure the development and start-up of series production of new types of technological equipment of more than 1,200 types, carry out the transition from the creation of individual types of equipment and machines to the development and production of high efficiency machine and equipment systems with a high unit capacity, a high degree of standardization and a lower consumption of metals and energy, and also ensure the supply of complete sets of equipment for the entire technological process of production, carrying out installation [shefmontazh] and handing over the equipment to the client with the planned level of productivity on a "turnkey" basis.

Targets have also been set for a number of ministries for the manufacture and delivery in 1981-1985 of new types of subassemblies and materials with improved quality and enhanced reliability for this machine building sector.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers and kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to establish systematic monitoring of fulfillment of the targets set.

On All-Union and Republican Associations in Agriculture

The USSR Council of Ministers has approved a general statute of all-union and republican associations in agriculture.

The statute envisages that all-union and republican associations in agriculture will incorporate production, science-and-production and agroindustrial associations, sovkhoz trusts, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, scientific research, planning-and-design and construction organizations, enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products and procurement, trade and wholesale, supply, motor transport and other enterprises for the servicing of agricultural production of union or republican subordination respectively (with respect to all their activity).

Kolkhozes and other cooperative enterprises and organizations, as well as interfarm enterprises (organizations), are incorporated in the all-union or republican association in agriculture only within production, science-and-production and agroindustrial associations.

All-union and republican associations in agriculture are responsible for the state and development of the production of corresponding types of agricultural output, the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of this output to the state, scientific and technical progress in production. Output quality, observance of the policy of thrift, the enhancement of the profitability of agricultural production, the efficient utilization of capital investments, the timely commissioning and assimilation of production capacities, compliance with the estimated cost of construction and observance of financial discipline, and also the implementation of the other functions imposed on them.

The necessary centralized funds and reserves are formed in the all-union and republican associations in agriculture.

Leadership of the associations is carried out by a separate management apparatus headed by an association chief and an association council is also created.

The statute defines the rights and duties of the all-union and republican associations in agriculture.

Attention and Concern for Young Workers

Attaching great significance to making correct use of vocational and technical educational establishment graduates, to in-job retaining and to improving young workers' professional standard in the light of the present-day requirements of scientific and technical progress, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution on the question.

The resolution points out that the implementation of urgent measures in this sphere is a very important task for union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and associations, enterprises and organizations.

Association, enterprise and organization leaders have been instructed:

To ensure that the graduates of vocational and technical educational establishments are given work related to the profession and qualifications they have acquired, to create the necessary housing and consumer service conditions for them, to ensure the improvement of young workers' qualification skills, and to report regularly at workers meetings (conferences) on work with them;

In conjunction with trade union organizations to launch socialist competition between shops (sectors) for the best results in keeping young workers in their jobs;

To establish a procedure whereby a young worker cannot be dismissed from work without a detailed examination by the shop (sector) leader and trade union committee chairman in person of the reasons for issuing the notice of dismissal;

To put into practice the holding of professional skill competitions among young people and to enlist young workers extensively in the movement of rationalizers and inventors.

Local organs of vocational and technical education have been given the right, when associations, enterprises and organizations are unprepared for taking in and using graduates from these training establishments in accordance with the profession and qualifications these graduates have acquired, of reassigning them to other associations, enterprises and organizations.

The resolution provides for measures to improve the planning of the training and assignment of vocational and technical educational establishment graduates.

The USSR Council of Ministers has also examined a number of other questions and adopted corresponding resolutions, including resolutions on the following:

Measures for deep [glubokaya] oil refining in 1981-1985;

On the development of the petroleum products pipelines network in 1981-1985;

On the organization of the Baykal-Amur railroad;

On measures to further increase the production of grapes and develop the wine industry in the Ukrainian SSR;

On the fuller utilization of the resources of pedigree and improved highly productive livestock;

On the establishment of rules for examining economic disputes by the state arbitration boards and regulations governing the USSR Council of Ministers State Arbitration Board.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 25, 26 AUGUST

LD270438 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 and 26 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

25 August

Harvesting is continuing in the farm fields of the Volga Valley economic region. At the same time, the basis of the future crop is being laid down: Sowing of winter crops is in progress, together with the plowing of winter fallow. By 26 August, grain had been cut on 14 million hectares and 80 percent of the windrowed grain and pulse crops had been threshed. Winger grain crops had been sown on 2 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

26 August

Cereal harvesting is under way on the last 100,000 hectares in Kirgizia. Most of the work is in the mountainous Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya oblasts. In Tomskskaya Oblast mass harvesting of cereals is under way and procurement of fodder continues. Stores of fodder are being increased with natural and sown grasses. Preparations for vitamin grass meal are in hand. (0001 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops has begun in Orenburgskaka Oblast, where they will occupy more than 400,000 hectares. Kazakh rice growers have begun harvesting. Preharvesting removal of leaves from cotton plants has begun in southern Uzbekistan. More than 800 airplanes will be engaged in this. They are to treat about 3 million hectares of cotton plantings. This year, 4 million tons, more than two-thirds of the total, is to be harvested by machine here. (0204 GMT)

In the Ukraine, 13 million hectares, which is 90 percent of all early grain and pulse crops, have been reaped. Threshing is following cutting with the least possible delay. Plowing and superficial tilling is being carried out on more than 200,000 hectares per day. (0500 GMT)

In Pavlodarskaya Oblast 64 million foods of grain have been pledged this year. This is much higher than the planned task. The first grain of the harvest has begun to come in to the reception points. Grain has arrived here very late. For example, by this date last year certain farms were already completing the fulfilment of the plan in the sale of grain to the state. But this year the weather has greatly protracted the period needed for the grain to ripen, the time needed for the harvest, and so it is only now at the end of August that the grain has arrived. Rains are falling almost every day and it is difficult to harvest. The fields are muddy. The grain is sodden and on many fields it has not ripened fully. On other fields where it might have been possible to work there is a heavy growth of weeds. On certain fields, especially of oats and barley, a late tillering has already overtaken in height the basic grain. The work is going on under very difficult conditions. Nonetheless, the harvesting is under way and the first grain has arrived. Moisture in the grain caused by the rains stands at 28 percent which is very high. (2115 GMT)

COSMOS-1208 ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 AUG

LD270958 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1208, was launched in the Soviet Union on August 26, 1980.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus intended for continuation of space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial orbital period--89.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee)--362 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee)--181 km, orbital inclination--67.1 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus, the satellite carries: a radio system for the precision measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

SALYUT-SOYUZ TESTS IMPROVED CONTROL OF ORBITAL STATIONS

LD261228 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in orbit for 140 days.

The crew aboard the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37 orbital complex are making today visual observations and photograph individual areas of dry land and sea under a program for the study of the earth's natural resources and the environment, and make geophysical experiments for studying the structure of the earth's upper atmosphere. The latter experiments are conducted at sunrise and sunset.

For the first time in the practice of space flights the crew members accomplished successfully a technical experiment in order to explore possibilities for automatically switching the complex to a gravity stabilization regime. The new method will help use a more economical mode of controlling orbital stations during unmanned flights.

During the past week, the cosmonauts carried out practically every day experiments for the study of materials with the help of technological units of the Kristall and Splav types in order to obtain monochrystals of various metal compounds and semi-conductor materials.

Yesterday was reserved for comprehensive medical examinations of the crew. They checked, for instance, the reactions of their cardiac and vascular systems to dosed physical exercises on the veloergometer. The results of examinations showed that Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin retain a high capacity for work and physical well-being.

Their work in orbit is proceeding according to plan.